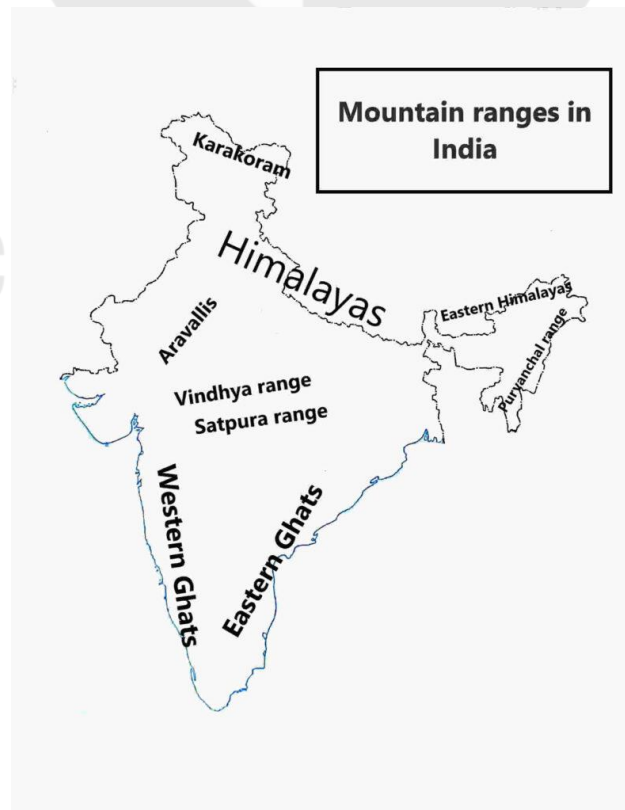


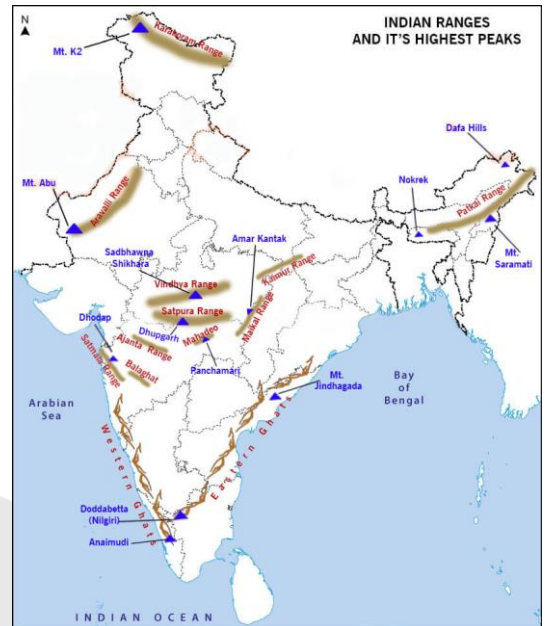
Mountain Ranges in India

Part 2



Important Hill Ranges of India

- Aravalli hills
- Vindhyan range
- Satpura range
- Western Ghat
- Eastern Ghat



Aravalli hills

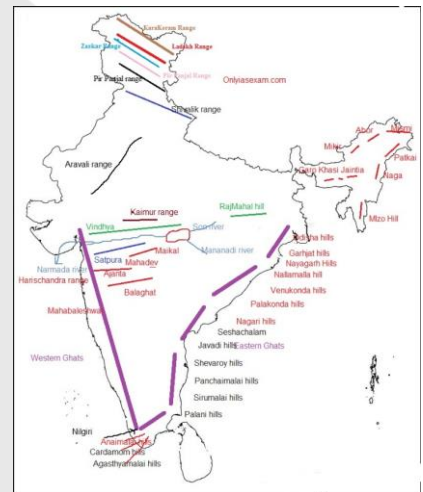
- They originate in Gujarat (at Palanpur) and extend till Haryana. They terminate in the Delhi ridge.
- They have a maximum extent of 800 km
- They are old fold mountain ranges, one of the oldest tectonic mountains in the world.
- **Rocks that make up the Aravallis are more than 2 billion years old.**
- Unlike other fold mountains, Aravallis have an average elevation in the range of 400-600m only. This is because throughout their geological history they were subjected to the processes of weathering and erosion.
- **Mt. Gurushikhar (1722m, the highest point of Aravallis), Mt. Abu (1158m, it's part of a plateau).**
- Geologically, they are mainly made up of Dharwar igneous and metamorphic rocks.
- They contain the largest marble deposits in India.
- Rivers Banas, Luni, Sabarmati are born in Aravallis. Banas is a tributary of Chambal. Luni is an ephemeral river that terminates in the Rann of Kutch.
- They contain several passes that cut through them, especially between Udaipur and Ajmer like Piplighat, Dewair, Desuri, etc.
- **They also contain several lakes such as Lake Sambhar (largest inland saline water body in India), Lake Dhebar (south of Aravallis), Lake Jaisamand (in the Jaisamand wildlife sanctuary), etc.**

Vindhyan range

- These are non-tectonic mountains, they were formed not because of plate collision but because of the downward faulting of the Narmada Rift Valley (NRV) to their south.
- They extend for 1200km from Bharuch in Gujarat to Sasaram in Bihar.
- Geologically, they are younger than Aravallis and Satpura hills.
- Their average height is in the range of 300-650m.
- They are made up of older Proterozoic rocks. They are cut across by Kimberlite piles (diamond deposits)
- They are known by local names such as Panna, Kaimur, Rewa, etc.

Satpura range

- Satpura range is a combination of Satpura, Mahadeo, and Maikala hills.
- Satpura hills are tectonic mountains, formed about 1.6 billion years ago, as a result of folding and structural uplift.
- They run for a distance of about 900km.
- **Mahadeo hills lie to the east of Satpura hills. Pachmarhi is the highest point of the Satpura range. Dhupgarh (1350m) is the highest peak of Pachmarhi.**
- Maikala hills lie to the east of Mahadeo hills. Amarkantak plateau is a part of the Maikala hills. It is about 1127m.
- The plateau has the drainage systems of Narmada and Son, hence it has drainage into the Bay of Bengal as well as the Arabian sea.
- These are mostly situated in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.
- These hills are rich in bauxite, due to the presence of Gondwana rocks.
- **Dhuandhar waterfalls over the Narmada is situated in MP.**



• MAHADEO HILLS :

- Central part of the Satpura Range in southern Madhya Pradesh
- Watershed between Narmada and Godavari
- Highest Peak – Dhupgarh
- Origin of the Tapi River

• MAIKAL HILLS :

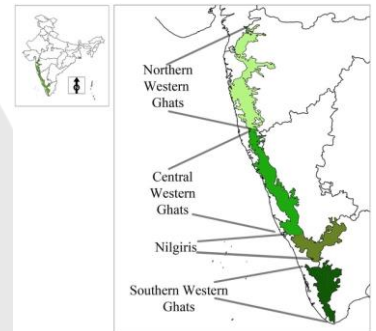
- Eastern part of the Satpura Range, located between Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh
- Source of many tributaries of Narmada, Mahanadi and Godavari
- Inhabited by the tribal peoples like Baiga and Gond
- Kanha National Park, Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve.

Western Ghats

- The Deccan plateau of India is one of the main landmasses and is studied as one of India's physiographic divisions. It is bordered by the Western Ghats on its west and the Eastern Ghats on its east.
- The Western Ghats are continuous mountain ranges called Sahyadri; While the Eastern Ghats are discontinuous mountain ranges.

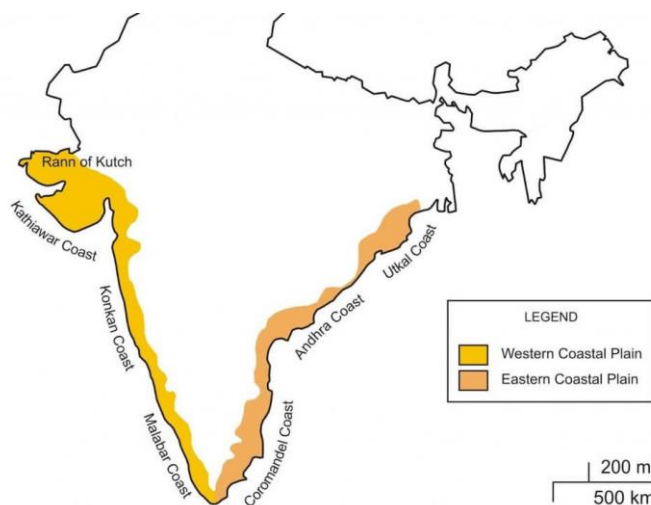
- The Western Ghats is one of the eight hotspots of biological diversity in the world and is spread across six states—Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.
- It is a UNESCO World Heritage site. It is one of the eight “hottest hot-spots” of biological diversity in the world. According to UNESCO, the Western Ghats are older than the Himalayas. They influence Indian monsoon weather patterns by intercepting the rain-laden monsoon winds that sweep in from the south-west during late summer.

- It stretches from Tapi valley to Kanyakumari.
- It is called Sahyadri till 11° N.
- It has three sections.
- Northern Western Ghats
- Middle Sahyadri(Central Western Ghats)
- Southern Western Ghats



Northern Western Ghats

- Northern Western Ghats – located B/N Tapi valley and 16° N lat. It has a basaltic lava cover. **The highest point is Kalsubai. Highly rugged and dissected by rivers.**
- The average height of this section of the Ghats is 1,200 m above mean sea level, but some peaks attain more heights.
- Kalasubai (1,646 m), Salher (1,567 m) about 90 km north of Nashik, Mahabaleshwar (1,438 m) and Harishchandragarh (1,424 m) are important peaks.
- Thal ghat and Bhore ghat are important passes that provide passage by road and rail between the Konkan Plains in the west and the Deccan Plateau in the east.

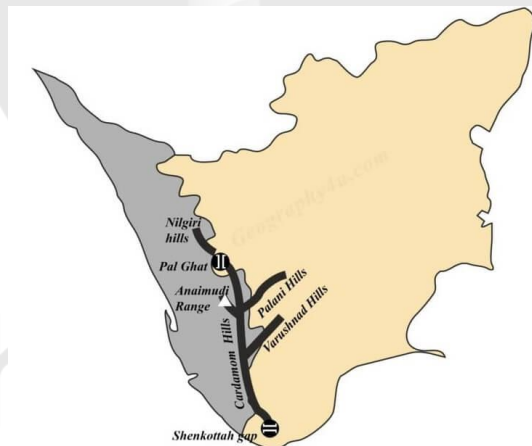


Middle Sahyadri

- The Middle Sahyadri runs from 16°N latitude up to Nilgiri hills.
- This part is made of granites and gneisses.
- This area is covered with dense forests.
- The Nilgiri Hills which join the Sahyadris near the trijunction of Karnataka, Kerala, and TN, rises abruptly to over 2,000 m.
- They mark the junction of the Western Ghats with the Eastern Ghats.
- Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve and other conservation areas
- **Highest peak – Doddabetta, 4 km from Ottu**

- Central Western Ghats (B/w 16° – 11° N)- It has a granitic structure. In Karnataka, the highest point is Mulangiri in Baba Budan Hill. This section has developed nick points, waterfalls like Gersoppa/jog Falls over Sharavathi River
- **Baba Budan was a 17th century sufi, who is believed to have introduced coffee in India**
- Known for coffee cultivation

Southern section



- The southern part of the Western Ghats is separated from the main Sahyadri range by Pal ghat Gap (Palakkad Gap).
- Pal ghat Gap is a rift valley. This gap is used by a number of roads and railway lines to connect the plains of Tamil Nadu with the coastal plain of Kerala.
- **Anai Mudi (2,695 m) is the highest peak in the whole of southern India.**
- Three ranges radiate in different directions from Anai Mudi. These ranges are the Anaimalai (1800-2000 m) to the north, the Palani (900-1,200 m) to the north-east, and the Cardamom Hills or the Ealaimalai to the south.

- Southern Western Ghats has 3 parallel ranges to the coast namely–
- Nilgiris
- Annamalai
- Cardamon and
- Transverse range – Palani
- **Dodabetta is the highest peak of Nilgiris**
- **Anamudi is the highest peak of Annamalai and South India.**
- **Agasti malai is the highest peak of Cardamom hills.**

• **CARDAMOM HILLS :**

- Southernmost part of the Western Ghats, in Kerala and Tamil Nadu
- Named after the cardamoms which are grown here, beside pepper and coffee
- Has the Shencottah Gap

• **PALANI HILLS :**

- Mountains of Tamil Nadu east of the Anaimudi Peak
- North of Vaigai River
- Mostly within Dindigul district
- Hill station of Kodaikanal

• **ANAIMALAI HILLS :**

- Anaimalai means 'Elephant Hills'
- Located between Kerala and Tamil Nadu, south of the Palghat Gap
- Highest peak -Anaimudi (Idukki district, Kerala)
- Tea, coffee, rubber and teak forests

Western Ghats Mountains – North to South

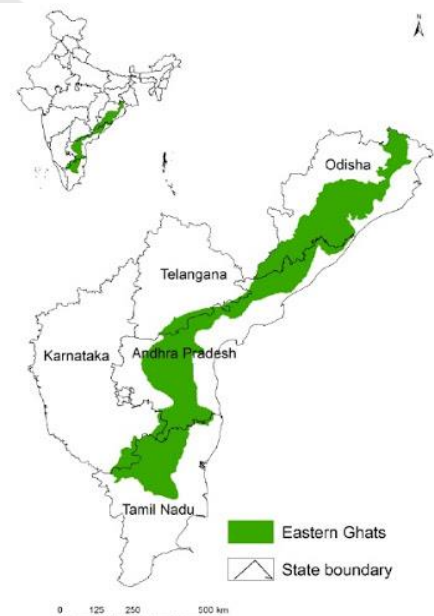
Mountain Ranges	States	Highest Peak
Satmala Hills	Maharashtra	Dhodap
Ajanta Hills	Maharashtra	
Harishchandra Range	Maharashtra	Harischandragarh
Balaghat Range	Maharashtra	
Kudremukh	Chikkamagaluru, Karnataka	Kudremukha
Baba Budan Hills	Karnataka	Mullayanagiri
Nilgiri Mountains	Tamil Nadu	Doddabetta 2,637 m

Anaimalai Hills	Tamil Nadu Kerala	Anamudi 2,695 m	Anamudi is the highest peak in south India World Heritage Site
Palani Hills	Tamil Nadu Kerala		
Cardamom Hills	Tamil Nadu Kerala		cardamom spice cultivation

Eastern Ghats

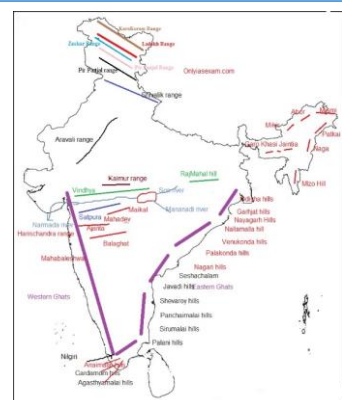
- The Eastern Ghats run almost parallel to the east coast of India leaving broad plains between their base and the coast.
- It is a chain of highly broken and detached hills starting from the Mahanadi in Odisha to the Vagai in Tamil Nadu.
- They almost disappear between the Godavari and the Krishna.

- It is only in the northern part, between the Mahanadi and the Godavari that the Eastern Ghats exhibit true mountain character. This part comprises the Maliya and the Madugula Konda ranges.
- The peaks and ridges of the **Maliya range have a general elevation of 900-1,200 m and Mahendra Giri (1,501 m) is the tallest peak here.**



- The Eastern Ghats reappear as more or less a continuous hill range in Cuddapah and Kurnool districts of Andhra Pradesh where they are called as Nallamalai Range {Naxalite hideout in AP} with a general elevation of 600-850 m.
- The southern part of this range is called the Palkodna range.
- To the south, the hills and plateaus attain very low altitudes; only Javadi Hills and the Shevroy-Kalrayan Hills form two distinct features of 1,000 m elevation.

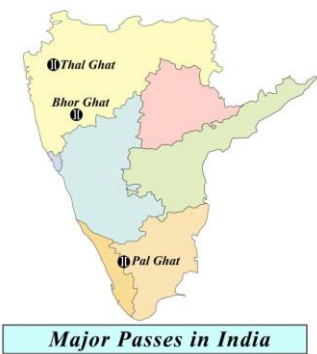
- In TN, they are called Shevaroy Hills, Javadi Hills.
- In AP, they are called Palkonda range, Vellikonda range and Nalamallai hills



Eastern Ghats Mountains – North to South

Velikonda Range	Andhra Pradesh	
Palkonda Range	Andhra Pradesh	
Seshachalam Hills	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati City
Nagari Hills	Andhra Pradesh	
Javedi Hills	Tamil Nadu	
Melagiri Range	Tamil Nadu	
Shevaroy Hills	Tamil Nadu	
Pachaimalai Hills	Tamil Nadu	
Sirumalai Hills	Tamil Nadu	

- Thal Ghat Pass (Kasara Ghat): connects Mumbai to Nashik.
- Bhor Ghat Pass: connects Mumbai to Pune via Khopoli.
- Palakkad Gap (Pal Ghat): connects: Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu to Palakkad, Kerala



The Jawahar Tunnel was constructed under which of the following pass?

- A. Shipki La
- B. Banihal Pass
- C. Bara Lacha La
- D. Rohatang Pass

Which of the following Himalayan pass is situated between India and China?

- A. Shenkota
- B. Thalghat
- C. Bhorthat
- D. Shipki La

Which of the following pass is located between Mumbai and Pune?

- A. Banihal pass
- B. Palghat
- C. Shenkota
- D. Bhorthat

The land route to the Kailash and the Manasarovar passes through which of the following mountain pass?

- A. Mana Pass
- B. Rohtang Pass
- C. Jalep La
- D. Shipki La

The Nanda Devi is located in which of the following state?

- A. Himachal Pradesh
- B. Jammu & Kashmir
- C. Uttarakhand
- D. Uttar Pradesh

What was the ancient name of Shivalik Hills?

- A. Manak Parbat
- B. Mahabharata Hills
- C. Shiva Parvat
- D. None of the above

Question	Answer
1	b
2	d
3	d
4	a
5	c
6	a



Parcham Classes